

STRIKE SETTLED AT ENGINE PLANT

Old Men Return to Work
and New Ones Are
Also Retained.

AGREEMENT IS APPROVED BY ALL

Final Conference With Superintendent Marshall Follows Publication of Settlement at Schenectady and Other Branches of American Locomotive Company.

All of the boiler and tank shop men of the Richmond plant of the American Locomotive Company, who have been out for several weeks on strike, are expected to take up their tools when the whistle blows this morning. The disagreements which resulted in the strike were adjusted yesterday in the satisfaction of all parties.

The men of the Richmond plant, which has involved about 150 boiler and tank-makers, was the result of the settlement effected Tuesday at the Schenectady plant of the same concern, as published in yesterday's Times-Dispatch. About 3,000 men in the various branches of the company have been working since the settlement in the Schenectady plant, in addition to that in Schenectady. The men in the last named branch went to work yesterday.

General Manager J. R. Marshall said yesterday that all of the strikers had accepted the settlement with the terms of the agreement. The services of a number of men who have been hired to take the place of the strikers, will also be retained, for the plant has plenty of work to keep both the old and new forces busy.

Following the publication of the news of the settlement in Schenectady, the shop committee of the Boiler-makers' Union called on Mr. Marshall yesterday morning. In view of the agreement reached by the committee of the general plant, the terms of the agreement of the company, but little time was consumed in arriving at an understanding. The men agreed to resume work this morning.

James McNaughton, who has succeeded David Van Alstine as vice-president in charge of the manufacturing department of the American Locomotive Company, is given the credit for arranging the terms of settlement. Mr. McNaughton had a conference on Saturday with W. L. Ridd, manager of the Schenectady plant, after which it was decided that the strike, which began on November 1908, would be ended by an end.

Force Largely Increased. The force of boiler and tank shop men will be largely increased by the terms of the settlement. However, there will, according to Mr. Marshall, be no new hires, as the strike has been averted. The new order for \$200,000 worth of locomotives from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will test the capacity of the Richmond shops for months to come, when the regular run of work in addition is considered. The new plant, which is being constructed for the Baltimore and Ohio.

Both on the part of the management of the plant and of the strikers, the fight has been conducted with the utmost good humor and good feeling. There was no bitterness or ill-will. It was regarded on both sides as merely a matter of principle, for which it was the duty of both parties to contend. Not for a moment was there the slightest hint of disorder. The best of terms was maintained throughout between the manager and the shop committee.

DRINKING MORE BEER

Tax Receipts Show Heavy Increase in Sale of Beer in the State. WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—That the brewers of the country are recovering from the slump in the assumption of their beverage which characterized the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, when the internal revenue receipts fell to \$22,000,000, is shown by the November Treasury statement, giving such returns from all sources. During November the taxes on beer increased \$600,000, or 2.7 per cent, which means that just so many more barrels were taken from the brewers for ultimate use. For the first five months of the current fiscal year, the increase in beer tax receipts over the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1909 amounted to \$777,558, the summer months of the current fiscal year, the increase was \$1,000,000, or 4.5 per cent. The increase in beer tax receipts is an indication of prosperity, and being poor man's drink, its use accurately reflects the trend of industrial conditions.

The interest in the beverage industry is being revived by the fact that the retail liquor dealers' special tax for the first five months of the current fiscal year shows a decrease of \$32,779 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, which the officials say is due to the wave of prohibition, which has swept over various portions of the United States.

ITINERARY REVISED

Orders Have Been Changed for Pacific Fleet. WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—The itinerary of the Pacific fleet, now in the Orient, has been revised by the Navy Department. The Tennessee and Washington, now at Wonsung, will go to Yokohama on January 2, to remain there until January 20. The California and South Dakota, now at Yokohama, and the Colorado, now at the Mersey, will go to Nagasaki, and will leave for Wonsung immediately after New Year's for a two week stay. The West Virginia, and the Pennsylvania, now at Hong Kong, will go to Nagasaki for the same period. The entire squadron will assemble at Yokohama January 17 or 18, and will sail from that port on January 20 for Honolulu, arriving February 1. The schedule for the departure from Honolulu for San Francisco is February 8. Seven days are given for the sailing from the Hawaiian Islands to California.

EXACT METHOD LACKING

No Theory of Wages Will Hold Good Under All Conditions.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Lack of exact methods for formulating a theory of wages that would hold good under all conditions was deplored by Professor Frank W. Taussig, of Harvard University, at the sessions of the American Historical and Association here to-day.

There is no specific product of labor or capital and no way of reaching a theory of wages on the basis of any specific product of labor, said the speaker. There is nothing in wages analogous to the product of a machine, and no indication of any fixed standard of living or any rate of wages determined by such a standard, he declared.

Several prominent speakers were on to-day's program of the joint session of the association. Among them were two foreign economists, Mr. Panaitescu, of Italy, and Harry Higgs, of the Royal Economic Society, of London, as well as James Bryce, the British ambassador, and Professor Herbert L. Fisher, of New College, Oxford.

Ambassador Bryce, on the platform and heard Professor G. M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, declare that Canada, to all intents and purposes, was a free country, and could break her ties with the mother country without a struggle, with the people of Canada hardly knowing a change had been taking place.

Difficult Task. "The British ambassador at Washington," said Professor Wrong, has a more difficult task in some respects than any other diplomat here. He serves two nations, not merely one. In theory the King still rules, in fact he has no political power, and the prime minister rules; in theory, Canada is a colony, in fact she is an independent nation.

"Why does Canada retain the tie with Great Britain?" continued Professor Wrong. "She might break it at any time and without a struggle, without a blow being struck, and the people of Canada would not know that any change had been taking place."

The speaker answered his own question by declaring that mutual interests bound Great Britain and her thriving colony together. "Great Britain, in the face of dangers in Europe, needs the support of Canada's growing population and resources," said Professor Wrong, "while Canada needs Great Britain for the immense capital which she controls."

Ambassador Bryce's address on "Recent English History in Its Constitutional Aspects" was largely devoted to a tribute to the late William E. Gladstone, whose knowledge of the British Constitution and his noble work in helping to mould it to fit modern conditions.

"Mr. Gladstone," declared the ambassador, "was the principal of the democratization of England."

WASHINGTON HEADS LIST

More Arrests There in Proportion to Population Than Any Other City. WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—Wherever there are 10,000 of us, you may be sure that 500 of us will land in jail some time during a year. There is absolutely no way of dodging it; it is the law of statistics, and the conclusions of the Census Bureau say so.

And for all of us who do wind up in the bastille, 25 per cent of us are sure to get there for over-friendliness with the cup that cheers, and flirting with bacchus. The Census Bureau's conclusions are also to that effect in a study on the subject of arrests and law-breakers during 1907 in all cities in the United States having more than 20,000 population.

Those political purists who like to think of Washington as the "unkissed city" are shocked to see that Washington stands at the head of the list of all the cities in the United States when it comes to a recapitulation of the number of arrests in proportion to the population. There is some balm in it, however, because the report says the number of arrests is no indication of the lawlessness of a city's population; it rather reflects varying local laws and conditions, and the activity of the police department.

The largest cities may be the hotbeds of vice, but a process of elimination proves that the rate of arrests is greater in cities of smaller population. Milwaukee and Detroit are both larger than Washington, but there were four times as many prisoners jailed here in 1907 than there were in Milwaukee, and three times as many as Detroit.

The large class of the minor offenses, officially dubbed "offenses against society," formed 84 per cent of the total of all the arrests in 153 cities of the United States during the period of investigation.

Taft's New Plan

Compelled to Revert to Roosevelt Method of Receiving Callers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—President Taft to-day put into operation a new plan of receiving congressional callers. It was practically a reversion to the Roosevelt method of admitting a large number of Senators, Representatives and other callers into his private office at the same time.

The President's new plan was devised to give each caller an individual audience. He has found, however, that this plan has not been well received by the public, and he has had to wait an hour or more for his turn to talk with the President.

Under the arrangement put into effect to-day matters were greatly facilitated. The President will continue to set apart an hour for his daily 10:30 A. M. every day except Cabinet days for the reception of Senators and Representatives having constituents to introduce.

RECEPTION IN HIS HONOR

Brilliant Social Function With Secretary Dickinson as Guest.

SAN JUAN, P. R., December 29.—Governor Colton's reception in honor of the American Secretary of War, Jacob M. Dickinson, and Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, was unprecedented in the history of the island. Delegates from all the towns in the island and from all branches of society, official, military and political, were present. The secretary and his party spent to-day in studying conditions on the island. The Republican and Unionist parties were united for the purpose of urging citizenship, an elective Senate and other reforms, have appointed a committee to confer with Secretary Dickinson on these questions. The committee will proceed to Washington and will present a petition to Congress for the carrying out of these proposals.

TAFT NOT CHECKED BY INVESTIGATION

Ballinger-Pinchot Row
Will Not Delay His
Message.

STILL FRIENDLY TO "MY POLICIES"

President Would Follow Roosevelt's Work of Education by Putting His Ideas on Statute Books—Expects Congress to Act at This Session.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—If President Taft adheres to present intention he will not wait the conclusion of the congressional inquiry into the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy before sending to Congress his special message on the conservation of natural resources.

The President is expected to begin the preparation of his conservation message just as he has finished with the message dealing with proposed amendments to the interstate commerce and anti-trust acts upon which he is now engaged.

Furthermore, it can be authoritatively stated that Mr. Taft is confident that the conservation legislation he proposes will be enacted into law before the present session of Congress ends.

First Adequate Legislation. The proposed statutes—the first that ever have been adequately with the natural resources, friends of the administration declare, will be President Taft's answer to so much of the criticism as has been directed against him.

Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, is co-operating with President Taft in the matter of the conservation laws, and has assured him that there will be no difficulty in putting the new laws through the Senate. In the House there is likely to be some opposition, but the President feels sure that it can be overcome, and that the laws will stand approved before the summer comes.

White House callers who have talked with President Taft on the subject say the President considers he will best prove his friendship for the Roosevelt policies of conservation by putting laws on the statute books that will actually carry these policies into effect.

Lawmaking is Next. Mr. Taft is represented as believing that the campaign of education carried on by President Roosevelt is complete, and that there no longer is any need of exhorting the people to the need of conserving the resources of the nation. He is further represented as taking the position that the people are perhaps a little tired of the entertainment afforded by indiscriminate denunciation and vogue charges, and are ready for action.

To this end, he has furthered the belief that he has received from entering into the platform discussion going on for some time and carried forward by representatives of one branch of the government service that will be included in the congressional investigation of the Interior Department and the Land Office.

Little or no help, according to those close to the administration, has come to the President from the many people who have joined in the controversy in the role of critics. It is said the President has a little put out with the various bodies and conventions which have been so free with praise and condemnation, and yet have not offered a suggestion of a satisfactory solution of one of the greatest problems that confronts the administration.

Work Not Neglected. The President considers that if these conventions had devoted themselves to a discussion of ways and means of conserving the resources and disposing of the public lands under proper rules and remuneration, instead of too denunciations and reactions, a great deal more would have been gained, and they would have stood higher in the estimation of the people.

The problem that confronts the government is how best to dispose of the lands containing water power sites, coal and phosphates. The public lands containing these sites and minerals have been withdrawn from entry under the general land laws, but they cannot be held indefinitely, and there is no specific law governing their sale or lease.

It is admitted that the resources must be developed, that the coal and phosphates must be taken out by private capital, and yet there must be safeguards against monopoly. The problem is one full of intricacies that must be worked out and effectively dealt with.

The President, it is said, has looked in vain for definite suggestions along the lines of needed legislation, speeches and statements recently made by pronounced friends of conservation. Ballinger Framing Laws. Mr. Taft now has before him the draft of several statutes designed for conserving the valuable resources of the government, and for the disposition of the lands under terms that meet the President's ideas as to fairness and justice.

DISCUSS CUSTOM'S SITUATION

Grand Jury Resumes Consideration of Sugar Rationing Cases.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, returned to Washington to-day after attending a dinner given by Attorney-General George W.ickersham at the Metropolitan Club last night. Besides Mr. MacVeagh, United States District Attorney Wm. Collector Loeb and Henry L. Stimson, special prosecutor for the government in the sugar fraud cases were Mr. Wickersham's guests.

Mr. MacVeagh came here, it is understood, to see the Attorney-General concerning the proposed changes in the anti-trust law, and to discuss the customs situation.

Whether as a result of the little dinner, or not, the federal grand jury resumed consideration of the sugar cases to-day. Several witnesses were heard, whose testimony, it was expected, would bring out evidence that would warrant fast-tracking prosecution.

While affairs of the dinner were kept secret, it is understood that Mr. Loeb reported on the customs situation as to smuggling, and short weighing, involving imports other than sugar.

The possibility of a congressional investigation of the customs house and the appraisers was talked over, it was said, but no sentiment in favor of such an investigation was expressed.

Mr. Wise's investigation of the theft of a person familiar with the subject, Mr. Wickersham was ordered. It was said that Mr. Wise reported he was in possession of evidence tending to identify this thief, and that the papers in the proceedings to be investigated were nearly ready. It was given out that the case would be brought to court to-morrow, but it will move in the Circuit Court for a writ of error on Judge Hough's decision to-day. If this is denied, Morse will begin the new year serving his sentence for violation of the national banking laws, the Supreme Court of the United States having previously refused to interfere in the case.

Mr. Littleton's recent application for a new trial for Morse was made on the ground that the jury was improperly selected, and that some of the jurors drank to excess during the trial. With respect to this charge the court holds that the fact that the jurors were in the custody of secret service men instead of regular deputy marshals was well known to both counsel and jurors when the trial began. The court also holds that more than a year had elapsed since Morse was convicted and sentenced, and that the judgment had been affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and a writ of certiorari had been denied by the United States Supreme Court.

"So far as the record or these affidavits show," says Judge Hough's memorandum, "there was nothing concealed or furtive about the appointment of these men, and it has not been urged that merely because they were not regularly on the marshal's staff they were ineligible for selection."

"Only Twenty Bottles." As to the drinking charges, Judge Hough points out that the affidavits submitted by Morse's counsel show that during the entire trial only twenty bottles of liquor and some individual drinks had been consumed by the jury.

"And it is not pretended that any one was at all intoxicated," adds the court. All parties agreed, the memorandum continues, that no liquor was served by the jury during the trial. "The same juror who has deposed for the defendant as to the drinking habits of the jury," says the court, "is by the defendant alleged to have been himself so sodden with drink as to be incapable of clear, cool and undisturbed judgment."

As to the charges that the jurors were permitted to read newspapers with "hostile accounts of the trial," Judge Hough said that while the newspaper reports were incomplete and incorrect, there was no evidence that they were hostile or prejudicial. He said that during the trial all of the daily journals by jurors were lawful, this point requires no further consideration," the court added.

Mr. Morse, who has remained constantly loyal to her husband throughout his fight for freedom, is greatly surprised by the turn of affairs to-day. If he must serve his sentence, it is said that she will probably accompany him South. Mr. Littleton's motion for a writ of error on Judge Hough's decision, however, acts as a temporary stay of execution.

NEVER A FUGITIVE

War Department Denies That Price Was Put on Gordon's Head.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—Spotted Central is made at the War Department, after careful examination of the records of the story published to the effect that a reward of \$10,000 had been offered for the capture of Colonel James Gordon, appointed by the Governor of Mississippi to succeed the late Governor McRae, for alleged participation in the conspiracy to kill President Lincoln.

When the matter was brought to the attention of the office of the War Department, a search of the records was instituted. This involved an investigation of the records of the Civil War and of all the adverse memoranda for fugitives and rewards offered in connection with the assassination of Lincoln. Nowhere was the name of Colonel Gordon found in the papers on file in the department. Therefore, the War Department officials declare that there was no basis for the story published concerning him.

TEXAS REJECTS DECISION

President Taft's Definition of Whiskey Not Satisfactory.

AUSTIN, TEX., December 29.—The State of Texas will not be bound by the decision of President Taft, defining the quantity to be seized. A conference was held at Austin, Tex., on the announcement of Dr. J. S. Abbott, State Dairy and Food Commissioner. After an analysis of several samples of whiskey legalized by the ruling of President Taft, Dr. Abbott declared that it does not conform to the requirements of the pure food laws of Texas and caused a quantity to be seized. A conference with the Governor and Commissioner has been asked for by a representative of the rectifiers.

NEW YORK TO HONOR PEARY

Governor Hughes to Preside at Great Public Demonstration.

NEW YORK, December 29.—It was announced to-day that friends and admirers of Commander Robert E. Peary are arranging for a great demonstration here in his honor to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of February 8. Governor Charles E. Hughes will preside at the principal speakers, and it is planned to group upon the stage with him as possible the members of his expedition.

MORSE IN SHADOW OF PENITENTIARY

Former Ice King Sees
Chances of Freedom
Slipping Away.

COURT REFUSES ANOTHER TRIAL

Nothing But Legal Technicality
Stands Between Him and
Prison Cell—His Faithful
Wife Heartbroken at This
Latest Turn in
Case.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Only a technical legal shadow now stands between Charles W. Morse, banker and once ice king, and the fifteen-year sentence in the Federal prison at Atlanta. Judge Hough, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day denied his motion for a new trial, but also on the heels of the decision, Martin W. Littleton, his counsel, announced that to-morrow he will move in the Circuit Court for a writ of error on Judge Hough's decision to-day. If this is denied, Morse will begin the new year serving his sentence for violation of the national banking laws, the Supreme Court of the United States having previously refused to interfere in the case.

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DOMESTIC AFFAIRS TANGLED

Divorce Actions Follow Charges of Criminal Perjury and Libel.

NEW YORK, December 29.—A remarkable tangle of domestic troubles was revealed in New York to-day with the arrest and arraignment on charges of criminal libel and perjury of Mrs. Jane Humes Parker, wife of John Alley Barker, Wall Street banker and broker. Mrs. Parker was released in \$2,000 bail, and the hearing was adjourned.

Mrs. Edith Moser Ellis is the complainant. The alleged libel and perjury was committed in affidavits made by Mrs. Parker in support of her claim for proper counsel fees in defending an action for divorce brought by her husband, Parker, in the divorce papers, charged his wife with statutory offenses with a dashing Austrian, while Mrs. Barker was studying music in Vienna last year. Mrs. Parker immediately filed a counter-suit for divorce, naming Mrs. Ellis as co-respondent.

As a side issue to the divorce case, Mrs. Ellis and Samuel Dilligale, Ellis, who lives in Philadelphia, sued Barker for \$200,000, charging alienation of Mrs. Ellis's affection, and Mrs. Parker, according to her counsel, is contemplating a suit against Mrs. Ellis for the same amount and on similar grounds.

The Parkers were married in Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1892.

CHAMBER PASSES BILL

French Deputies Declare for High Protection Policy.

PARIS, December 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed the tariff bill by a vote of 385 to 42 after a protracted discussion. This represents a victory for the high protectionists, and the commission, which practically had its own way, was defeated.

The government has held aloof and has not shown its hand except to intervene for the modification of some schedules which were inevitably bound to menace France's foreign trade relations. Nevertheless, it is expected that the government will step in at the final moment and offer a conciliatory proposition, as the bill will pass the Senate and the differences between the two houses must be reconciled.

Although the enacting clause puts the new tariff in force on March 31, 1910, it is considered that the bill will not likely be adopted until later in the year.

M. Klotz, chairman of the commission, in his closing speech, assured the chamber that the bill was designed only to protect the interests of France and was in no way aimed at any foreign country.

USE OF FLYING MACHINES

Subject Discussed by Association for Advancement of Science.

BOSTON, MASS., December 29.—A dinner for the members of the Association of American Naturalists and Allied Biological Societies, held at Somerset Hotel to-night, closed the third day of the sixty-first annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Sessions were held by nearly fifty of the sections during the day. The American Chemical Society held its forty-first annual meeting and selected W. L. Dudley, of Nashville, Tenn.; Professor W. F. Brainerd, of Middletown, Conn.; and Dr. H. G. Gill, of the Institute of Technology, Boston, as delegates to the American Association.

In order to be a successful aerial navigator an intimate knowledge of meteorological conditions, particularly those in the lower mile or two, was the belief expressed by half a dozen weather forecasters before the section of applied mechanics and engineering. All of the speakers gave results of their investigation of air currents and offered suggestions regarding the use of flying machines.

DESIGN IS SELECTED

Memorial to Be Erected to the Women of the Confederacy.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 29.—A design for a suitable memorial to the women of the Confederacy was selected here this afternoon by a committee of the Atlanta Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The design, submitted by Mrs. C. I. Walker, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Belle Kinney, of Nashville, Tenn., was selected by a vote of 10 to 2.

The purpose of raising funds to pay for the erection of one of these memorials in the capital of each of the Southern States, the following committee was appointed: General C. I. Walker, South Carolina, chairman; General Julian S. Carr, North Carolina, treasurer; General John P. Hickman, Tennessee, secretary; General J. O. Waddell, Georgia; Major C. M. Felder, South Carolina; Major J. S. Brown, Mississippi; Colonel James Dickins, Louisiana.

The price agreed upon for the monument is \$5,000, the veterans entering into an agreement to accept no less than ten in duplicate.

The committee named to-day will be incorporated under the laws of Tennessee as the National Association of Confederate Women, and will actively enter upon a campaign for funds, appealing especially to the different State Legislatures for appropriations.

COLD IN NORTHWEST

Reached Twelve Degrees Below Zero at Charles City.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 29.—The thermometer dropped to one degree above zero in Chicago to-day, and the Weather Bureau prediction is that it will be colder to-morrow. Throughout the Northwest it was cold to-day, the thermometer registering in the low 20s at Charles City, twelve degrees below zero.

Mississippi Frozen Over. ST. LOUIS, MO., December 29.—The Mississippi River is frozen over at the outskirts of St. Louis for the first time in four years. Two below zero is reported by the government observatory to-night.

Coldest Night of Winter. NEW YORK, December 29.—To-night was the coldest night of the winter in New York. At midnight the thermometer registered eleven degrees, and was still falling.

MUST RAISE FUNDS FOR WAR EXPENSES

Minister-General Baca
Asks Power to Exact
Contributions.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS HELD

Madrid Appoints Committee to
Examine Accounts of Zelayan
Administration—Former
President Still Insists
That He Is Titular
Head of Nicaragua.

Not Answerable
to Secretary Knox

MEXICO CITY, December 29.—"Mr. Knox is not my judge. I am answerable only to my government for my actions," said Jose Santos Zelaya, former President of Nicaragua.

"I have no feeling against the American people at large, nor the government," he said.

"The government has been misinformed and public opinion in the United States has been prejudiced against me, but the real facts must be known in time, and it is to me that I trust for my vindication."

"My relations with the preceding American government were exceedingly friendly. The present situation contains many unfortunate conditions, both for our own people in Central America and the Americans. I am afraid that the attitude of Secretary Knox is undoing all that work through which my vindication."